

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE PAGE



Steam rollers may have their purpose—but excessive weight means discomfort in an automobile—or a man. He alone is sure that the heavy car rides easiest who has never ridden in the light, Vanadium-built Ford. A demonstration is a revelation.

More than 75,000 new Fords into service this season—proof that they must be right. Three passenger Roadster \$590—five passenger touring car \$690—delivery car \$700—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment.

BLAIR-JAMES AUTO CO.,
330-332 24th St.

The Corey Garage

EISENBERG & RUSHIA, Props.

2571 Washington Ave.

Is the largest Garage in Ogden!
Is the nearest fire-proof garage in Ogden!
Has the most complete equipment of any garage in Ogden!

THINK THIS OVER

NEW DEVICE WARNS DRIVER

Rear-end collisions are on the increase, especially at street corners. Autoists have long felt the need of some method to warn the man behind just what direction the fellow ahead will take. The problem has been finally solved by a device which should eliminate danger from this source.

It is known as the Neverout Patent Signal Bracket—a combination of the well-known Neverout patent lamp

and license bracket, consisting of bracket, rear lamp (illuminating the license), audible alarm and visible signals.

Its object is to prevent accidents. A turn to the right or left is instantly flashed on the respective sides of the central and permanent rear lamp—doing away with the uncertainty of letters which cannot be distinguished at a distance.

The instant flash of the green signal means "stop" and prevents worry about the man behind. The device is unique in construction, and so effective in operation that it is sure to meet with a favorable response wherever shown. It is now on exhibition at the salesrooms of the Rose Manufacturing Company, 910 Arch street.

WOMAN BECOMES STAR AVIATOR

Undaunted by the sight of a sister-aviator dashed to death from an airplane while she herself soared at the dizzy height of 3000 feet, Miss Blanche Stewart Scott, internationally famous as a transcontinental automobile and air pilot, is to try for a new woman's record. She will attempt a flight of the English channel in a hydro-aeroplane within a few days.

Though it was only after three sickening attempts that Miss Scott was able to land her biplane when Miss Harriet Quimby was killed at a Boston aviation meet a few weeks ago, Miss Scott was in the air again in a week, and she is now about to undertake a difficult feat, the navigation of the treacherous air currents above the English channel.

Miss Scott's first experience in the thrilling life she has chosen came in 1909, when she drove an Overland automobile from New York to San Francisco. This was at a time when women automobile drivers, even on the streets of quiet villages and cities, were scarce.

The route chosen for the transcontinental tour took the young woman over more than 3000 miles of every kind of road imaginable: mud and mountains, desert and prairie. The trip was one to test the endurance of a strong man, but Miss Scott, favored by a car which gave an excellent account of itself during the whole run, devoted her entire energy to driving and maneuvering for the best highway and came through with flying colors.

AUTO JACK PART OF

MARMON EQUIPMENT

Among the leading cars that now include in equipment the automobile jack is the Marmion.

The Marmion is the car that won the record-smashing 500-mile sweepstake race at Indianapolis last year, equipped with the famous Truffault-Hartford shock absorber. The Marmion company announces that hereafter all its cars will include the Hartford auto jack, as well as the Truffault-Hartford shock absorber, as regular factory equipment.

Among the strong features claimed for the Hartford auto jack are simplicity and few parts and highest grade materials. The casing is of toughest malleable iron and the lifting rack is cut from solid steel. The gears are machine cut and specially hardened. The actuating mechanism is made of chrome nickel steel, hardened by a special tempering device, insuring maximum strength and minimum wear. Each jack is fitted with a hard wood foot for stability under the hardest road conditions.

Persian Nomenclature.

Every Persian who can read and write calls himself Khan. If he has been to Mecca he calls himself Habbil. If he claims descent from the Prophet he is Sayed, Said or Syed.

Some Mosquitoes Don't Sting.

It is the female mosquito that does all the biting. Those that have the feathery, plum-like antennae are the males and they are harmless.

ONE STYLE CAR FAMOUS MODEL T

Detroit, Sept. 14.—Now when the automobile world is agog awaiting the 1913 announcements of the various manufacturers, the fact that the big auto builder of the world has abandoned the yearly announcement plan because its product had become standardized, is brought home with renewed force to the trade. The Ford Motor company has manufactured its one style car, the famous model T, since the fall of 1908.

Just now, mixed with the smell of gasoline and lubricating oil in the garages of the land is an air of conjecture. It is one of the nervous moments of the year for the entire automobile world, both with the prospective customer who dreads not buy for fear there will be a change in price or construction that will leave him with an out-of-date car on his hands, and with the salesman, though he knows what his company intends to do in the future, dreads not let the cat out of the bag, and who is in a state of partial collapse all the time for fear his competitor is going to "slip something over" on him.

But Ford owners and Ford salesmen go serenely on their way. They have no such yearly shifting of standardization to fear. They know that the Ford Motor company has not changed the model of its car for four years and that the model T will be built in much greater quantities next year than in the year just past.

Of course the model T has been improved steadily since it first was placed on the market. But these improvements in minor detail are not made at any one season of the year, so that the alterations in the car cannot be designated by a yearly date.

When the large corps of experts of the Ford factory discover some way to benefit the car the new appliance or whatever it may be is given a thorough trial. If it stands up to the severest test it is then embodied in the construction of the model T, but the fact that some slight improvement has been made is not heralded from one part of the country to another. The new appliance simply becomes part and parcel of the Ford and the purchaser is left to discover the difference in his car and the Ford of four years ago.

The policy of the Ford Motor company in sticking by one standard car instead of changing its model with every passing year has been a most successful one, as the leading position of this company among automobile manufacturers will attest.

"We would no more think of changing the model of our car each year than we would of changing our trademark," is the way Commercial Manager N. A. Hawkins voices the Ford policy.

The automobile buying public has gained confidence in our model T through four years of satisfying manufacture. They have learned that the model T stands for lightness, strength and low cost of up-keep in the car world. It would be folly for us to build another model even if we desired to. It would cost much money and take much time to inspire the confidence in a new model that the public now has in the model T.

Therefore the Ford Motor company of Detroit has no car announcement for 1913 to make to the trade.

CARBURETOR FOR THE FORD

A striking indication of the tendency of specifications in the equipment of even moderate-priced automobiles is afforded in the announcement of the Stromberg Motor Devices company of a special Stromberg carburetor equipment for Ford cars.

The representative of the Stromberg carburetor in this city is the Auto Equipment company, northwest corner Eighteenth and Market streets, who have felt the need of just such equipment for some time past.

This new carburetor is even more economical than the old one and is made with the same care and skill as is peculiar to all Stromberg carburetors.

On the principle that the best car in the world is no better than its carburetor, claim is made that the Stromberg Ford equipment will make the Ford car a better car. Experience in the past has proved that for all-around reliability, economy, and efficiency the Stromberg carburetor very nearly approaches the ideal of a perfect carburetor that the most exhaustive tests and research can give a device of this kind.

As an indication of the confidence of the manufacturers in this carburetor, they offer to permit a trial of thirty days, at the end of which time the purchaser may return it and pay nothing for his experience.

Among the other well known specialties for which the Auto Equipment company is the sole selling agent in this territory are auto tops and bodies of the highest class, made by the Broad Street Top and Body company. Bumper and body parts, also included in its line are such articles as intertube, the well known lubricant; Korine carbon remover, Ten Eyck lifting jacks and pumps, Gray Davis lamps and lighting dynamos, King polishing powder, which is conceded to be the best preparation of its kind.

To complete the very high grade of motor helps, it offers also the Startlite lighter, which permits the lighting of the lamps from the seat of the car; standard speedometers, which are used in the regular equipment of many high class cars, and the invaluable leak-proof piston and packing rings.

MORE ENTRIES FOR MILWAUKEE MEET

Milwaukee, Sept. 14.—Three more entries were made this week for Milwaukee's great meet, which is to be staged within the next two weeks.

These are a trio of Mason cars, entered for the Wisconsin trophy event, which takes place on September 20, three days after the Grand Prix event. This is a 174 1-2 mile event for cars of from 161-230 cubic inches. As yet the pilots for the little cars have not been picked, but Harry Endicott may have the honor.

Another Mason car has been nominated for the 218-mile Pabst trophy event, and will strive to capture the beautiful prize offered by Colonel Gustave Pabst.

With a host of crack drivers on the list for the big car racers, a "whale"

Not Only Good Workmanship, but

SERVICE

Is the Keynote of Our Establishment.

Don't Forget We Fix Any Dam Thing.

Ogden Novelty Works

Phone 794

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Auto Repairing and General Machine Shop Work Race & Gray

Phone 688.

2073 Washington Avenue.

All Work Guaranteed

of all skills, the front-wheel variety is most to be dreaded, as it is the hardest to counteract by manipulation of the steering wheel.

But in the driest weather the efforts of the street sprinkler may be encountered, or a sudden shower may come up so short a distance from home or your next stop, that you would rather take the risk than set out in the rain to put on the chains. In such contingencies the ability to do the right thing at the right time is a great help.

This is the advice of a seasoned motorist.

First of all, drive slowly over the wet stretch. Like the Irishman's fall, it isn't the speed that hurts, it's the sudden stop that does the damage. So, by all means, avoid putting on the brakes, as that simply locks the rear wheels and makes it easier for them to slide by preventing their natural tendency to roll ahead.

The moment the car starts to slide off at the rear turn the front wheels sharply in the same direction as the rear ones are skidding. Both pairs then present an acute angle to the line of slide movement, and the rear wheels will resume rolling and follow the front wheels, instead of skidding. Turning the front wheels in the other direction will aggravate the tendency to skid to a dangerous degree. After all is said, the best precaution is to have a set of chains—September American Motorist.

Difficulties are things that show what men are.—Epictetus.

It is an easy matter to be safeguarded against skidding by going prepared when one starts in the rain. Nothing gives a greater feeling of security than "chains on all fours" for,

play proves to be an economy to the city in that it lessens the crime among children." There is no better way to teach a boy to be honorable and straight than to give him an opportunity to play normally with his fellows. He who helps a boy to become a straight and good man makes a contribution of the first class to the welfare of the nation. It is during play rather than work that character is formed. The basis of character is the will and at no time does this function of the mind have so free a scope as during play.

For the third ideal, we may put right education of the social sense. Children form most of their friendship in play. It has been said that the best training that a girl can have for society is the social plays of childhood. If a playground does not make the children better friends with each other you can see it down as a failure at once. Some people say to their children: "You must not play with children from certain quarters," feeling that if they play with these vicious children they will acquire many bad habits. The fear is well founded, but the danger is, not from the play, but from the children who play with them. A boy may play on a volleyball team with eleven other boys, all of whom are thieves and immoral children, and not suffer much harm so long as he plays; but let him idle with the same children for half an hour and he may suffer incalculable harm. It is in periods of idleness that the children learn to smoke cigarettes, swear and steal. The playground prevents, if properly conducted, idleness in a child by giving him something interesting to do.

"The fourth ideal for the playground is the developing of energy. Joseph Lee has said, 'A boy without a playground is a father to the man without a job,' which means, I suppose, that if a child loafs through his childhood, he goes on loafing in his adult life by the mere force of habit, and the person who has formed a habit of loafing finds it necessary to earn his living by some easier way than work. He may beg, he may steal and he may gamble, but work is not to his taste and a habit of idleness is the mother of all crimes.

"Yes," says the teacher, "I can see that supervised play is of great educational value, but where am I to find the time to teach it?" My reply is, take the time. Take it from any subject in the course. It will be time gained, not lost. What is teaching, anyway? It is the awakening of that self-activity in the mind of the learner that results in knowledge, power and skill. Minds of children tire after an hour or two of hard study. They need play for the renewal of this self-activity or interest. Teachers who have regularly made use of games in the middle of long sessions are unanimous in saying that the games, revive the children, give added zest to their study and made

them more studious and responsive. Tests of the amount and accuracy of work done by the children in the grades after games show a decided gain in favor of the games. The thing that most needs to be understood about play is that it is not a luxury, but a necessity. It is not something that a child likes to have. It is something he must have, if he is a courteous winner and a good loser—qualities that are fundamental to good citizenship."

Tribe & Co.'s Special Is on its way to Ogden

FRED PENNY IS KILLED IN YARDS

Fred Penny, a Union Pacific brakeman, was caught between the cars of a train he was uncoupling in the local yards this morning at 3:30, and was so severely injured about the lower part of his body that he died two hours after being removed to the Dee hospital.

Penny had just come in with an extra freight train in charge of Conductor Russell and Engineer Rapp. Freight trains of any length must be cut in two as soon as they reach the yards in order that the main line be cleared. This train was so long that it was necessary to divide it, to allow one part to occupy one track and the other part the next track. It was Penny's duty to make this cut and, while doing this, it is thought that the slack from the first section caught him while he was making the cut. He was hurled to the Dee hospital and everything was done to save his life, but so severely was he injured that death resulted two hours later.

Penny was 35 years old and had been living at Evanston, Wyo. He has a sister in Salt Lake, Mrs. Jennie Price, who has been notified of the sad event. The body is being held at the Larkin undertaking parlors.

Utah Agricultural College

The Utah Agricultural College, at Logan, begins its twenty-third year of service on Tuesday, September 24, 1912. Courses in agriculture, home economics, agricultural engineering, commerce, general science and mechanics are

STANDARD TELEPHONES

For Editorial, News and Society Department, Call Only Phone No. 421

For Subscription and Advertising Department, Call Phone No. 58

RANDOM REFERENCES

Tribe and Co.'s Special Is on its way to Ogden.

Divorce by Default—In the divorce case of Katie Nye against Preston Nye, the court has ordered that the default of the defendant be entered. Mr. Nye has failed to answer the complaint against him and he has made no appearance in court.

Wanted—A house girl, a good place and good wages for a good girl. Mrs. Cullley, 2579 Monroe. Telephone 1715.

At Dee Hospital—W. H. Draney, manager of the Badger Coal & Lumber company, is ill of typhoid at the Dee hospital.

Two desirable office rooms up stairs 2546 Washington avenue. Call Tel. 560.

Third Ward Services—City Jailor Hagbert Anderson and Harry W. Nelson will speak at the services in the Third ward meeting house Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Anderson will speak of incidents encountered on his recent trip to Norway.

"O. W. Tripp the photographer in your town 320 1-2 25th street."

Marriage License—Last evening a marriage license was issued to Harold N. Knudsen of San Francisco, Cal., and Jessie B. Cartwright of Salt Lake.

Wanted—Good woman for general housework; good wages. Apply 724 24th street.

Restraining Order Dissolved—In the district court, an order has been issued dissolving the restraining order in the case of Lida B. Smith against Harry B. Smith.

The fall opening of the Wonder Millinery, 2350 Wash. will take place Friday and Saturday, Sept. 20 and 21.

T. B. Kelley has purchased the interest in the Ogden Hat Works formerly held by S. H. Browne. The place was located at 223 Twenty-fifth street, but is now with the Nobby Sultorium on Twenty-fourth street.

Call 303 when you want beer, wines or liquors. Foley's

same time there were also forty-six cars of Utah fruit handled.

Old papers for sale at this office; 25c per hundred.

Waves on the Lake—Passengers coming over the lake this morning, reported that large waves were dashing over the fill on the cutoff, but no damage had been done. Trains have not been delayed by the storm.

There is no other Butter quite as good as B & G. Everybody says so, so it must be true.

Regaining Health—Miss Zina Larkin has recovered sufficiently to make a trip to Salt Lake on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Patterson. Miss Larkin was quite severely scalded in January of this year and since that time has not enjoyed good health. She is convalescing, though.

Investigate our free introductory offer on beers, wines and liquors. Foley's.

Inspection Trip—Assistant Superintendent W. J. Toy returned to Ogden this morning from an inspection trip over his division.

Call 421 for the news, editorial and society departments of the Standard.

N. L. Spurgeon Millinery Co., 2372 Washington ave., announces the opening Tuesday and Wednesday, September 17 and 18. All invited.

Kirkendall Undertaking Co., Masonic temple. Phone 150.

At Tabernacle—Levi Edgar Young of Salt Lake will be the speaker at the Ogden Tabernacle Sunday. The Religion Class convention of the Ogden stake will be held at the tabernacle and Mr. Young will address them.

Myers—Auto for hire. Stand, Elite Cafe. Phone 72.

Wanted—Eight experienced girls to wrap peaches. Report at Packing house, 4 blocks southeast of Orchard station. Take 7 a. m. Bamberger Monday morning. Wages 2c per box and cartage. Bigelow & Stecher.

Provo Fire Chief—Fire Chief J. W. Loveless of Provo was in the city yesterday afternoon and last night. He will join Chief A. B. Canfield this afternoon in the trip to Denver to attend the national convention of fire chiefs. While he is a strong Democrat, Mr. Loveless was an interested listener at the Progressive convention yesterday.

Quite Ill—Manager W. H. Draney of the Badger Coal and Lumber company is reported to be quite ill. He is suffering an attack of typhoid fever and has been taken to the Dee hospital.

Depart For Home—Clifford Asby and wife have departed for Cedar City to take up their duties in the

faculty of the branch normal school of the State University, after a brief visit here with Miss Minnie Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Asby are residents of Salt Lake.

Runaways Taken Home—Yesterday the father of the runaway boys, Frank and Peter Vandorhan, aged 9 and 10 years respectively, came to the city and took the lads home. Mr. Vandorhan said he could not understand why the boys should get into a box car and leave home.

Convention in May—Ogden was selected by the convention of retail merchants as the meeting place for next year, and inasmuch as the next annual state convention is to be held within thirty days after the next national meeting the Ogden convention will take place in the latter part of May, 1913.

Advertisers must have their copy for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear, in order to insure publication.

WHY CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE THEIR PLAY

W. L. Underwood, supervisor of organized play of city schools, addressed the Ogden teachers at the High school. He spoke on "Organized Play in the Schools," saying:

"Biology teaches us that every human life recapitulates in a general way the whole scale, from the lowest forms of animal life up to the human child. Child culture has two functions; first, to conserve the biological succession under the best physiological conditions; second, to devote these conditions on powers to the acquiring of such knowledge and such habits as will best further man's social usefulness and individual happiness. The more successfully the child passes through the biological stages of development, the more complete he will be as a man. Play is our best ally in bringing up children. Play bears the same relation to the biological development of the child that education bears to the hereditary gifts, and it would be as absurd to despise a child's natural and inherited gifts and attribute all to education as to ignore the relation of play activities to child development.

"Play may be defined as the expression of awakening instincts. To understand the full meaning in child development it is necessary to understand the significance of instinct.

James, in his chapter on instinct in his psychology, says that many instincts are transient. If during the activity of any instinct, the environment is favorable for its manifestation, a habit is formed which survives after the instinct has faded away. If the environment is unfavorable the instinct will soon fade and no habit will be formed, however favorable the environment may afterwards be. Hence, play impulses of children have one all-important office: they give rise to habits and permanent interests which shape the character of the more popular and ample, there is a time when boys love and must learn to play ball, swim and skate or be deficient in such sports and the particular training they give, all their lives. So there is a time when the habit of activity, that is the habit of work and the enjoyment of work, must be formed. The opportunity lies in forming the right connection between play and work at the right time.

"One of the chief ends of education is to develop a habit of joyousness in work. The fear that the love of play will interfere with the love of work is one of the most groundless of fears. The more a child loves to play the more he will love to work. We need a new term to express the idea of play as related to education. Play always involves work. It is the serious work of the child. The normal child must play, if the normal man must work. The habit of activity if acquired in childhood lasts through manhood and womanhood. What was first instruction between play and work at the right time.

"The history of play in education is an interesting study. Primitive man recognized the educational value of play. To many of the ancient, games were of great importance. The Egyptians' idea was that Heaven was a place for music, dancing and games. Plato expressed the thought that man is God's plaything, and hence men and women should pass their lives in the noblest of pastimes.

"The Greeks were the first great exponents of play in education. State legislation divided their games as follows: First, games of the body, second, games of the mind, third, games of the spirit, and fourth, games of the soul. The out-door games of the little Greeks seem very familiar to us. They played 'Hide and Seek,' 'Catch Ball,' 'Steal Sticks,' 'Tag,' etc. From the Greeks to Froebel's time no definite system of education by play was followed. Many writers and teachers recognized its value in education and some made practical use of it. Rabelais, in marked contrast to the laborious method of his time, proposed to teach his play and have his pupils learn even mathematics through recreation and amusement.

"Grassius suggested that the teach-

er should palliate the tedium of drill in reading by frequent games.

"Comenius again brought the play interests of the child to notice by his use of objects, pictures and puzzles. Locke laid great stress upon games and play in his scheme of education. Pestalozzi's conception that education is a growth—an outward evolution of an inward life—was as old as Socrates, but Pestalozzi breathed anew into it the spirit of a living truth and the self-activity of the child became its guiding star.

"From Froebel's time to the present play has been more popular and more important as a means of education. During the first years of life play is the natural teacher of the child. It is through play that he is trained in the control of the motor and sensory apparatus of the body, necessary alike for preservation of the individual and the race.

"A few years ago when the playgrounds were first started the general thought in the minds of the people was that the purpose of the playground was to keep the children off the streets; today we have come to see that the playground has a definite training to give which is no less definite than the school itself. While it is impossible to take up the full training resulting from supervised play, it is possible to enumerate a few of its ideals in physical health. If a child is to grow up healthy and vigorous he must be kept in the open air much of the time. We have learned that there is no specific for the tuberculosis. That the only cure is open-air life. Many of the congresses on tuberculosis have expressed the belief that the background is the most effective means in the prevention of the disease.

"The second ideal for the playground is the formation of good habits. G. Stanley Hall says that supervised play is the most important subject that can be taught in the elementary schools. It not only has a physical and a mental value in the training of the child, but it has a practical, moral and ethical value. Children form more of their habits in play, which, if supervised, will teach good citizenship, for as the child plays the citizen will act. A game that teaches children the proper respect for the rights of others is of more importance to society than the teaching of language where an hour is spent in preparing and reciting on the uses of the noun clause. A game that teaches honesty and truthfulness is of more value to the child than a geography lesson on the location and products of some country in Central America. The experience of experts in children's courts is favorable to this conclusion: Most of the serious crimes committed by boys and girls can be traced to unfavorable conditions in their play. Judge Benjamin Lindsay of Denver says: 'Supervised

play proves to be an economy to the city in that it lessens the crime among children.' There is no better way to teach a boy to be honorable and straight than to give him an opportunity to play normally with his fellows. He who helps a boy to become a straight and good man makes a contribution of the first class to the welfare of the nation. It is during play rather than work that character is formed. The basis of character is the will and at no time does this function of the mind have so free a scope as during play.

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